VOL. IX. NO 48

WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1298,

123 and 125 Main St.

A FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY.

Monday morning we will sell all our fancy Parasols at half-price A Resolution Passed in the House to In-In making this cut on Parasols, it is our purpose to sell them all this week. This week only the price on fancy Parasols will be divided by 2; also in this sale we put 25 silk and wool sun umbrellas with gold tip handle at \$2.00. The size of the umbrella is 26 inches and they are warranted to wear.

IMPORTED SATEENS.

We have received in the last few days more new designs in the finest imported sateens, quality unequalled, price 35 cents per yard.



SEASONABLE

All our best Pacific lawns and all our Organdie lawns, sold usually at 15c per yard, we offer his lot to close at

7 1 2 CENTS.

The e are the best Lawns made.

We make another job lot of all OUTPURE LINEN LAWNS, sold regularly at 250 to 400 we offer thes to close at ONCE only

15 CENTS

This is less than one-half.

W. D. CURTIS, WILSON'S OLD STAND.

RING OUT THE NEWS!

A GRAND CLEARING REDUCTION SALE -AND SLAUGHTER OF-

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

LOCKE & FINDEISS.

Wichita Shoe Parlor, cor. Main & First St.

Begining Tuesday, July 10, we will make the following bonafide actions, besides making a recuetion of 15 per cent on every boot

shoe or slipper not on the following list.

Ladies best qualit French kid reduced from 7.00 to 5.50.

Ladies fine quality French kid reduced from 5.00 to 4.00.

Ladies best 4.00 snoe on earth reduced from 3. 0 to 2.50. Ladies French kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 4.00 to 3.25 Ladies French kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 3.50 to 2.75. Ladies Brazilian kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 2.50 to 1.75.

Ladies Frazilian and our kid low button and Oxfords reduced from Ladies toe slippers all kinds at cost.

We have about 500 pairs of baby shoes running from 1 to 6 that we will close out at any price.

Misses and children's low shoes and slippers less than cost.

Misses and children's low snors and suppers less than cost.

Misses and children's high cut shoes reduced to incrory prices.

Mens the handed of French calf, kang, and French kid button, bals and congress reduced from 7.50 to 6.00.

Mens men sewed button, bals and congress reduced from 4.00 to 3.00

Mens button, bals and congress reduced from 2.50 to 1.75.

Mens and boys low cuts in button, bals and congress, all styles, in button, bals and congress, all styles, in kangaroo, calf an i dongota, at actual cost. Remember this sale will be carried out as represented, and will

last only until we can clear up our big stock of summer goods to make room for the large fall stock for which we have already placed on orders, Mall orders filled promptly. Every shoe guar-

Wichita Shoe Parlor. cor. Main and First St.

T. L. FOX & SON.

MADE AT ONCE

-AT-

INVESTMENT CO.

Corner Room, Sedgwick Block.

B. LOMBARD, JR., Prest. L. D. SKINNER, Cashler J. P. ALLEN, V. Prest. W. H. LIVINGSTON, ASL CAS

OF WICHITA, KAN.

DIRECTORS: Joo, B. Carey, Peter Getts, P. V. Healey, H. Teler, Kes Harris, H. Lombard, Jr., J. M. Allen, F. Alen, W. F. Green, L. D. Skinner, Janes,

conduct since then) taken a charitable view of the case.

Mr. Stewart suggested that it was derogatory to the position of the president to become a detective in such small matters, and Mr. Blair characterized the president's statement of the ease as a gratuitions insult to the women. He asked the senators to recall their present history and see whether silence was not a welcome thing to all. Let him who is without guilt (whether at one end of the avenue or the other) cast the first stone.

the other case.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment providing that any amount allowed should be paid only to the claimant (it living) or to his personal representatives (if dead.) He said he wanted to cut off claim agents and attorneys from getting three-fourths of the amount. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart favored the bill and suggested an amendment making it a misdemeanor for any government officer to authorize any laborer under his charge to work more than eight hours a day.

Without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

see whether silence was not a welcome thing to all. Let him who is without guilt (whether at one end of the avenue or the other) cast the first stone.

Mr. Hawley objected to a sentence in the veto message to the effect that those who had induence or friends to push their claims procured pensions, while those who had neither friends nor induence had to be content with their fate under the general law.

law.

He repelled with indignation that which (in another place) he would have characterized as grossly false. Who, he asked, were the influential friends of this poor

terized as grossly false. Who, he asked, were the influential friends of this poor woman.

Mr. Buller said the president had been characterized today in language which was not be justified and in a forum where he was not permitted to be heard. Instead of the president being rebuked and denounced his (Mr. Butler's) opinion was the term of the president being rebuked and denounced his (Mr. Butler's) opinion was the term of the president being rebuked and denounced his (Mr. Butler's) opinion was the term of the president would receive the thanks of every patriotic citizen of the courty for the check which he had imposed upon the recklessises and carelessness of congress. In saying that he plearled guilty himself to the imputation and the country for the check which he had imposed upon the recklessises and carelessness of congress. In saying that he plearled guilty himself to take his share of the responsibility.

Mr. Hawler yerplied that he had merely commented within the line of his public duty and without personal ill-will on the president's veto, and had said that some of the assertions in it were simply unrue. It was untrue, for instance, that the president would be inquired into.

The house to the great necessity of the country to this resolution to correct the abbases now dealers of the resolution to to recent the of the president would receive the transport of the resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate alleged evasions of the contract labor law.

Mr. Cox, of New York, called the attent of the president would receive the special and the country of the sexistion to this country by men persuaded to come here by false and fraudulent presents of the resolution to this country by men persuaded guilty, himself to take his hard on the president would not here the was a divinity and without personal lib-will on the president would be in favor of a bill which yellow here the many of the president would be in favor of a bill which yellow here the was a divinity would here the sectional th

widows.

Mr. Blair said that the senator from

Mr. Biair said he didn't quite understand what the senator meant by insulting him and insinuating that he (the senator from New Hampshire) was a demagogre. The senator from New Hampshire was not a traitor and was not included for his life to the mercy of his country. If the measure which he supposed the senator had in his mind, the educational bid, had been the law of the land a quarter of a century ago there would have been free men and a free buildt in his own southern part of the country as well as in the north and the institutions of America wand not have been threatened with destruction by a successful rebellion which planted itself have been threatened with destruction by a successful rebellion which planted itself now under the form of government and boasted that it was doing its work under the old flag. Referring to an allusion by Mr. Butler to his (Mr. Blair's) courage, he remarked that while he claimed no excess of courage and never expected to be called upon to exhibit it, even the ordinary courage of a senstor or a civilian, he would not shrink from any test, probably, which the senator from South Carolina might seek to subject him to.

Without disposing of the subject the senate proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive see.

Mithout disposing of the subject the without disposing of the subject the senate proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. George in favor of its ratification. He said this debate was not intended by the Republicans of the senate to be a fair and honest consideration of the methods followed by anonymous notes which were sent to be a fair and honest consideration of the methods followed by anonymous notes which were sent to be a fair and honest consideration of the methods followed by anonymous notes which were sent to he a fair and honest consideration of the methods followed by anonymous notes which were sent to he a fair and honest consideration of the methods followed by anonymous notes which were sent to he a fair and honest consideration of the methods followed by anonymous notes which were sent to he a fair and honest consideration of the country of the Republicans of the senate to he a fair and honest consideration of the said. The southern elections, he said, were an infamous assument of the chamber. That question had already been settled in a secret caucus of the other side of the chamber. The treaty had been predestined to rejection and for reasons unknown to the world. The open debate was not for the purpose of settling what ought to be done but to justify what had been took a recess until 5 o'clock, the evening testion to be for the consideration of various white men through the postoffice at Markough the free itst.

The committee them rose and infamous propose of the state of affairs and seventy-five Winchester if the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the ballot box in Georgia was as honest as the leave of affairs and seventy-five winchester of the free itst.

Without disposin

THOSE VETUED BILLS.

THE PRESIDENT STRONGLY CONDEMNED FOR HIS ACTION.

THE PRESIDENT STRONGLY CONDEMNED FOR HIS ACTION.

The Cases in No Way Exceptional to Ordinary Pension Bills

Passed.

Mr. George, of Mississippi, Attacks the 'Predestined' Fate of the Fisheries Treaty.

A Resolution Passed in the House to Investigate Violation of the Allien Labor Law—The Wool Schedule Discussed.

Schedule Discussed.

Washington, July 12—A resolution to print extra copies of the report of the committee on pensions in the case of seven to tode pensions bills was the text for some political discussion, Mr. Cockrell desiring to have the last of the pension vetoes (the Doberty case) printed among the others.

Mr. Hawley intimated that the publication of that veto would not help the president or this party with the surviving soldier. Of the Republican view of the assertion contained in it there was reason to fear that the case in question would find a parallel in many other cases that had reached a successful conclusion.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on pensions, stated that the bad character ascribed to the beneficiary in that case was an old matter, going back to 1872, and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and that the committee had (in view of her good conduct since then judges and the provide the president to the position of the president to the position

HOUSE.

Washington, July 12.—Sessions were ordered for next Wednesday and Thursday nights for the discussion of bilis reported respectively from the committee on labor and the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Field, of Michigan, from the com mittee on military affairs, reported back

beware in speaking of him how they touched his majesty.

Mr. Butler admitted that the president had a direct sledge hammer way of getting at things which was pretty effective.

Mr. Hoar made a remark in an under tone, and on being asked by Mr. Butler to repeat it, said that he had merely ren arked to a senator who sat near him that the things which the president went at with a sledge hammer seemed to be soldiers and widows.

Mr. O Donnell, of Michigan, did not characterize the present bill as sectional, life felt that it knew no north, no east, no west, it was all south. The attempt to place wool on the free list would injure one fitteenth of the population of the country, interested in wool growing. He appealed for a restoration of the duties of siedge hammer seemed to be soldiers and widows.

Mr. Wekinney, of New Hampshire, did Mr. Mckinney, of New Hampshire, did

Mr. Blair said that the senator from South Carolina was not justified in saying that any pension legislation had been characterized by reklessness on the part of congress. The vetoes were outrages on the rights of American citizens. Many of these veto messages were libels on congress, offenses for which men in private infe would assail each other, at least in courts.

In this branch of farm pursuits, Mr. Mr. McKinney, of New Hampshire, did not think that the placing of wool on the free list would decrease the price of wool in this country, but it would secure cheaper clothes, because it would enable requality with the foreign manufacturers. Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, protested against free wool as having the effect of destroying the sheep raising industry in destroying the sheep raising industry in

Mr. Butler—If the senator from New Hampshire would tatigue us less and fatigue the country less with many of the measures which he brings into this body for our consideration we would be infinitely better off. Quoting aremark of Mr. Blair's son, he was opposed to the Mills bill. He that the president might at least have sent favored a return to the wool schedule of

in favor of the duty which he owed to the party to which he belonged, and in defer-ence to its councils he would yield his own feelings and decline to break the ranks. Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, said free wool

A STAY OF FOUR WEEKS GRANTED

Missouri's Governor as Yet Declines to Commute His Death

ficials of a Chicago Corporation for Jury-Fixing.

Race War Imminent in Marion County. Arkansas-The Whites Warned to Leave the Country-Criminal Record.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The rulings of law in the anarchist case by Judge Gary that sent Spies and his comrades to the gallows were turned today by snother Chicago judge, Kirk Hawes, against the agents, attorneys and chief officials of one of the wealthiest corporations in the country. The offense in the case was attempted jury bribing, and the main offender, Sumner C. Weich. claim agent of the Chicago city railway, is sentenced to a term behind prison bars, and C. B. Holmes, president of the company. and C. M. Hardy, the company's attorney, are recommended to be dealt with by the grand jury. Judge Hawes holds that the conspiracy rulings in the anarchist case applies as well to any other conspirators. In rendering his decision this morning he sent Welch to jail for six months and held that it was not necessary that Holmes or Hardy should have done any

ing between the two races, the whites charging the majority of the black office holders with outrage upon the laws, etc. Last year Judge W. Lewis, the colored county court judge, and David Ferguson, his clerk were indicated for habitual drunkenness. Their trial will take place in a few days and the threatened trouble is the outgrowth of this fact.

The present grand jury is composed of white men and fuel has been added to the HE DOWAGER EMPRESS A PRISONER flame by the report that they intended to

declined 7 cents a pound. If the discussion of the bill had done this what would the bill had done this what would the bill itself do to the injury of the farmer.

Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Onio, regarded the sclaimed that five days ago half dozen prominent people were notined through their servants that their lives were in danger, as the negroes were determined to drive the white people out of the country or them. This warming was supplimented by anonymous notes which were sent to various white men through the postoffice at Marion, giving them five days in which to leave under penalty of death. One of missives was received by the sheriff of the country, a white Republican. The white people are therefore prepared. Governor Hughes has been notified of the state of affairs and seventy-five Winchester rifles were sent over from the city. A conflict is likely to occur at any time. Should one occur it is feared that many lives will be taken.

MAXWELL RESPITED.

A Severe Penalty Imposed Upon the Of-

Sr. Louis, July 12.-The governor this morning rendered his decision, in which he declined to grant a commutation of the sentence against Hugh M. Brooks alias Maxwell, but granted a respite for four

JUDICIAL BLOW AT JURY FIXING.

ces near the conclusion:
"There are few crimes more despicable."

measures which he brings into this body for our consideration we would be infinitely better off. Quoting aremark of Mr. Blair is that the president might at least have sent the message in gentlemanty language, Mr. Butler exclaimed: "God save the mark, what a terrible calamity it would be to this country if the gentlemen had to be established by the senator from New Hampshire. It would undermine and destroy every rule on the subject recognized among civilized people. He spoke of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to create a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to create a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to create a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to treat a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to create a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to create a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is a did the didn't quite understance of Mr. Blair is arraigment of him as an attempt to create a diversion like a demagnence of Mr. Blair is a did to the souther voto of the suppose of the language of the souther voto of the language of the products of the prod

prominent people were notified through their servants that their lives were in dan-

WAS IT A REBEL FLAG?

t Was Hauled Down and Causes a Sensational Law Suit. NEVEDA, Mo., July 12 -A case out of the

Sational Law Suit.

Neveda, Mo., July 12—A case out of the usual order was en trial here today before Justice C. G. Davis. On complaint of Squire F. P. Langston, of Harwood, a little town in the northern part of Vermon county, O. S. Gee, F. W. Koehler, A. L. Craig, Amos Shute and Edward Craig were arrested for destroying a flag. The complainant set up that the parties above mentioned entered his premises on July 3 against the earnest protests of his wife and daughters, and after pulling down a flag which had been put up by his 9-year-old boy, they trampled upon it; also that they used abusive language to his wife. He said the flag was made by his 12-year-old daughter, as near like the American flag as she knew how and the material at hand would admit. The flag was about 10 by 18 inches, and consisted of six or eight stripes, alternating red and white, and when taken down was on a pole about 7 feet high. Mr. Langston says he was a member of the 5th Kentucky cavalry and served with Morgan curing the war, and that he never taught his children to know what a confederate flag was, and that they never had seen one. He attributes the acts of the party who took down the flag to political animosity and lack of good sense.

Mr. Gee contends that the flag was a rebel flag, and that himself and party resolved to take it down, which they did. He also says Mrs. Langston admitted that it was a rebel flag, and said it had as good a right to wave as any flag. He further says he tried to persuade Mrs. Langston to take it down, which the refused, and dared him to take it down. On her dare he took it down.

Judge Charles G. Curton appeared for the defendants, and Prosecuting Autorney A. J. Smith appeared for Langston.

After hearing the evidence Justice Davis dismissed all of the parties except Gee, whom he fined \$100 and costs. Gee entered into bond for the amount.

BURGLARS AND DYNAMITERS. DETROIT, Mich., July 12.-What the police regard as a very important capture and about which they are extremely reti-cent, was made today with the hero, a deputy sheriff of Jackson, named Sears. He left Jackson on an early train with a prisoner for the Detroit house of correc-

tion. As the train was pulling out of the station the conductor rushed in and handed the deputy a telegram. It was from the officials at Kalamazoo and held that it was not necessary that Holmes or Hardy should have done any positive or affirmative act or be present when it was done, if they in any way aided or alected, and if they did so aid or abet they were as guilty as the actual criminal. The question as to whether Holmes and Hardy actually did abet he left to the grand jury, recommending that body to investigate thir cases.

The citations of the anarchist rulings by Judge Hawes are voluminous, referring several times directly to the case by mans resplect two young fellows sound asleep. Between them were several small grips and a larger one. The deputy kept is a leading member of the bar.

The bribery was in an insignificant little damage suit against the company. Welch a leading member of the bar.

The bribery was in an insignificant little damage suit against the company. Welch and genoming one of the jurors named Rosenthal, during the court recess and endeavoring to retain by money his services in the interest of the company. Rosenthal andignantly refused, voted for the highest verdict against the corporation, and afterwards exposed the business to the attempt of the state of the company was in deavoring to retain by money his services in the interest of the company. Rosenthal on the climbout the contain several queer packages—one of them a long fine in the country of the contain several queer packages—one of them a long time in the country of the contain several queer packages—one of them a long time in the country of the contain several queer packages—one of them a long time in the little and had been pursued for years in other litigation, particularly whenever the company was in danger of being mulctel for damages by unfortunate individuals who were hurt in accidents on its forty miles of street railway. Today Judge Hawes in his decision, publicly thanked Juror Rosenthal on behalf of the community.

The judge, in recommending Hardy and Holmes to the grand jury, said enough had been pursued for years in other litigation, particularly whenever the

Hawes in his decision, publicly thanked Juror Rosenthal on behalf of the community.

The judge, in recommending Hardy and Holmes to the grand jury, said enough had been shown to establish a reasonable ground for belief that they had a knowledge of Welch's crime and indirectly encouraged him by passive acquiescence, willfully closing their eyes or winking at his infamy. The sentence of Welch is only for his contempt of court, and he, with Hardy and Holmes, are liable if their guilt is formally established before a jury in the regular way, to a long term at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Judge Hakes' decision is of extraordinary length, and if printed in full would cover more than an online page of an ordinary newspaper. It is mostly made up, however, of an analysis of the testimony. In this portion Judge Hawes is extremely clear and painstaxing. The gist of the decision was stated by him in a few strong sentences near the conclusion:

"There are few crimes more despicable,"

ployed by the grand trunk and Port Huron "There are few crimes more despicable."
he said, "or more dangerous to "he good Port Gratiot and other points on order of society than jury bribing and subordination of purjury. We punish with death those who openly attempt to overthrow the existing order of society by violence. Shall we not put forth every effort to restrain those who secretly and by indirect methods seek to undermine the chief corner stone of our social fabric?"

"There are few crimes more despicable."
Port Gratiot and other points on the St. Clair river, crossing to and from their homes morning and rion, their homes morning and rion their homes morning and rion to compelled by Customs Collector Ward to compelled by Customs Collector Ward to Canada to return no more. This is done under the provisions of the alien labor in the provision and the provision in the provision and the provision can be brought to this country under con

LONDON, July 12.—The Pall Mall Gazetta from Berlin under date of July 10, which is in effect as follows: "The Freiderichstein palace at Potedam, where the Bowager Empress Victoria is living, is in all b Empress victoria is to be a compress is vir-name a prison, and the ex-empress is vir-tually under arrest. In any case she is receiving scant consideration from the men now in power. It is presumed that the object is to bring influence to bear upon her majesty which will induce her to surrender her husband's papers."

A CHURCH GALLERY FALLS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. July 12.-The gallery of the old Quaker church in this city, now used as an infirmary for old colored people, fell last night during an entertainment for the benefit of the home, and precipitated the crowd to the lower floor, probably fatally injuring the janitor and breaking the legs and otherwise injuring six or seven women, all colores.